

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1975

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. 67, NO. 68
TWO SECTIONS
INTERNATIONAL EDITION 6p IN BRITISH ISLES
15c ELSEWHERE

FOCUS

Soviet trawler: hard life

By Elizabeth Pond

MURMANSK, U.S.S.R.
Capt. Boris Mikhailovich Kobycher is a rugged northerner who spends most of his life at sea. He is tall, straight, and lean in build, with hollow cheeks and wavy black hair combed into a slightly unruly pompadour.

His wife, a children's librarian who originally came from the Moscow region, is a chic dresser in a high-crowned brown fur hat, a brown suit, and boots. They met in the far north when he was visiting his sister on a holiday — and the future Mrs. Kobycher asked him to dance at a local party. He declined, out of a shyness that still is seen in his eyes as he recalls it, but he did pay a call on her the next day.

Mr. Kobycher is one of the captains who make Murmansk the Soviet Union's largest fishing port. He is also one of the newcomers to the sea who one generation have shot the Soviet Union up to the second-largest fishing nation in the world.

Beginning in the 1950s the Soviet Union turned fishing into an industry of highly mechanized factory ships and refrigerated trawlers. Murmansk, the world's largest city north of the Arctic Circle but a non-freezing port at the tail end of the Gulf Stream, was the center of this development.

Floating assembly line

Like other refrigerated trawlers, Mr. Kobycher's ship, the Zeleznygorod, immediately cleans, freezes, and boxes its flounder, cod, and haddock in an assembly line of 30 workers; a third of its crew of 90. It periodically dumps its accumulated load into a mother ship that sails with it, then finally returns to port with another full load to be transferred directly onto refrigerated train cars.

Recently Captain Kobycher who is from nearby Archangel interrupted his fortnight's shore leave to welcome some American visitors to a feast of halibut and reddish "ukha" stew, pickled herring, and other Murmansk specialties aboard his ship.

He had returned a few days before from the Zeleznygorod's maiden five-month voyage across the Atlantic to St. John's in Canada. He would shortly leave again for another four or five-month cruise and only after that get the long six-week vacation in the southern sun that is allotted to all Murmansk workers.

Because of the hardship of living so far north, pay scales run 40 to 120 percent higher here than in central Russia, and vacations are longer. Murmansk workers are given free travel tickets to anywhere in the Soviet Union every three years, and an extra seven Sundays are added to total vacation time in the case of seamen.

On her maiden trip the Zeleznygorod had a rough voyage — and caught fewer fish than usual. She encountered fog, ice, and waves over 6 feet high — though some days were "calm" enough to exchange sailors' hats with a nearby Portuguese trawler.

When she arrived back in Murmansk she brought 600 tons of fish — and before that she had loaded 1,000 tons onto her accompanying mother ship.

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Do-it-yourself bicentennial plans

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The United States kicks off its official celebration of the nation's 200th birthday in March, but for thousands of Americans the bicentennial is already well under way.

A chain reaction of special projects by individuals in every part of America is honoring the 1776 anniversary in traditional do-it-yourself style — with help from government or from U.S. businesses trying to cash in on the patriotic fervor:

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Ford, Congress work on energy compromise



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Too much oil in pipes and tanker?

Oil nations try to prop up wobbling prices

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Can the kings and presidents of OPEC, now meeting in Algiers, keep oil prices pegged where they are despite a slump in world demand?

Some members of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, notably Abu Dhabi, have boosted production and cut prices to earn more money. Other OPEC states, while adhering publicly to the cartel price structure, give open discounts or allow their customers liberal credit terms.

Consuming nations, hit both by recession and sky-high oil prices, have slashed imports to the point that a surplus of perhaps 10 million barrels a day exists throughout the world.

Five OPEC chiefs of state — most notably King Faisal of Saudi Arabia — are boycotting the cartel's first summit meeting, presumably because of disagreements within OPEC ranks.

[Formerly opening the meeting in Algiers, Algerian President Houari Boumediene said the oil-exporting countries should offer to freeze their prices "in real terms" until 1980 — provided the industrialized countries commit themselves to "a huge undertaking for the development of the 'third world,'" reported the Associated Press.

Algeria, by contrast, politicizes the role of OPEC, viewing the cartel's power as a way to forge better trading conditions between all developing nations and industrialized states.

[He urged OPEC to set up a fund of \$10 billion to \$15 billion to make the oil countries' mounting assets "fructify" (be fruitful). He suggested helping importing countries pay their oil bill and promoting development cooperation with the industrialized countries.]

Saudi warning

Saudi Arabia, which earns more than any other OPEC member from oil, does not fear a price decline and warns that a world depression among industrial states, caused in part by high oil prices, would hurt oil producers as well.

France, meanwhile, sent invitations to 18 nations, including the nine Common Market members, for talks in Paris April 7. Purpose of the meeting, according to letters signed by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, will be to agree on the date, agenda, and composition of the full-scale producer-consumer conference.

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Republicans list reform priorities

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Republicans in Congress increasingly complain that they are being suppressed — by Democratic majorities who pride themselves as reformist.

"Not much reform is going on around here," charges Rep. Bill Frenzel (R) of Minnesota. "A lot of it is really counter reform."

The Minneapolis lawmaker chairs a Republican task force that Thursday (March 6) will propose sweeping reforms in the often-obscure ways that American laws are made.

The aim, he says, is not only to win Republicans their fair share of power, but also "to build real reform, representativeness, and respect for Congress."

Previewing the reform package at a breakfast meeting with reporters, Representative Frenzel says it will target a range of abuses symbolized by "an empty head" (when the House Democratic Caucus instructs party members to vote as a unit), "an empty chair" (when absent committee members vote by proxy), and "an empty room" (when a quorum of just one-third of members conducts committee business).

Promised voting was recently reinstated, and committee quorums cut to one-third by House Democrats.

Other goals stated

Other goals of Republican reformers:

- To open meetings and records of virtually all committees and House-Senate conferences.
- To open debate rules, permitting legislation from committees to be amended by the full House, provided amendments are aired in committee or published in advance.

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Both sides yielding on tariff question

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The White House and Congress are already working on a compromise energy program, now that President Ford has agreed to delay his controversial tariff on imported oil.

Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has "spent some time" discussing possible next steps with White House officials, according to a congressional aide.

Mr. Ford, for his part, calls the energy program put forward by Mr. Ullman's committee "a basis for discussion," but not "an acceptable compromise by itself."

The President vetoed legislation Tuesday which would have suspended his imposition of oil import tariffs, but softened his veto by agreeing to hold the tariff at the existing \$1 a barrel for 60 days.

Very likely, said a congressional source, Congress "probably won't even try" to override the President's veto, now that Mr. Ford has shown a willingness to compromise.

Nonetheless, House leaders tentatively scheduled a vote Thursday, March 6, on the veto question.

Mr. Ford asked Congress to give top priority to a "simple but substantial tax cut to revive our economy and provide more jobs."

Earlier, the President had told 70 freshmen Democratic congressmen at breakfast that a tax cut was the first essential, with an energy program to follow.

The President's move affords time for the White House and key Senate and House lawmakers to work out an acceptable national energy plan, before Mr. Ford's 60-day deferral expires.

Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb, meanwhile, has studied the Ullman energy program and concludes that it differs from Mr. Ford's plan in several respects, said White House press secretary Ron Nessen.

President Ford's program, noted Mr. Nessen, would reduce oil imports by a million barrels of oil daily this year and another million next year. The Ullman plan, said the White House aide, would achieve "about half the President's goal."

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Baby black market charged in California

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Seventeen-year-old Vickie, unmarried, decided to put her baby up for adoption only a few days before its birth.

When approached by Ronald Silverton, president of Save-a-Life Adoption Service, she said she would relinquish the child if he could find a good home and good parents for it. She did not want any money. She understood there would be medical fees and "small" legal costs, but expense to the adopting parents would be minimal.

Now Vickie has told a "black market" baby trial here that she was deceived. Her child was "sold" to a New Jersey couple — for \$10,000, she believes. Had she known in advance that such a large amount of money would be involved, she says she would have worked through a county agency instead of Mr. Silverton.

Landmark case seen

Fighting back tears, Vickie was an early witness in the case, which could be a landmark, observers believe.

Mr. Silverton, indicted by a Los Angeles grand jury, is charged with operating an international baby-selling ring. He faces 14 felony and misdemeanor charges.

Los Angeles deputy district attorney Richard Moss says he will show that the defendant devised a \$3.3-million scheme to "exploit the desperate needs" of people who want to adopt babies, but find that they are unavailable through normal channels.

Lures included, the prosecution says, paid-for Caribbean holidays for pregnant girls who would travel to an island, do some token housework, and then sign over their babies for up to \$3,000.

Vickie's parents say they were not offered any money for the baby.

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Opium — policies gone wrong?

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

• Could the United States have done more to stem the flow of heroin from other nations than it did during the early 1970s? Congressional investigators have been told it could.

• Why hasn't the U.S. Government made a major research effort to develop a synthetic opium for medical use — thus making it unnecessary for other nations to grow the opium poppies from which heroin is obtained? Congressional investigators have been told most funds originally slated for this research actually were used for other purposes.

• What will the Turkish Government seek in return — resumed U.S. aid? — if U.S. drug manufacturers have to go hat-in-hand to purchase raw materials for opium from this year's Turkish crop, able to be harvested this spring?

Congressional investigators have been told there now is such a shortage of opium for legitimate medical use that drug manufacturers will have to buy opium from Turkey, which offers

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Queen, Charlotte, as kings and queens of the set.

• Mitsugi Ohno, a physics instructor at Kansas State University, is preparing a five-foot replica of the U.S. Capitol building — in red, white, and blue glass — as a three-year project in "appreciation for the nation."

• Mrs. Patricia E. Paden of Needham Heights, Mass., will be planting red, white, and blue geraniums this spring. "Thomas Jefferson had the first scarlet geraniums," she says.

• The Nesbitt family of Oswego, N.Y., will re-enact the trek their great-great-great-grandfather took in the battle of Lake George and King George III and his

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Pro-American attitude erodes

Thais shake U.S. base in Asia

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A watershed development that could determine the future of the American presence in Southeast Asia is emerging in Bangkok.

The new government of Thailand, which has been formed on the basis of

the first elections in 18 years, has included in its policy statement, which it will submit to Parliament for approval on March 6, a demand that U.S. forces withdraw from the country within 18 months.

According to Thai diplomats, the "writing [to get Americans out of Thailand] has been on the wall" for several years. But no one knew quite when the demand would come. Amer-

ican diplomats on the spot thought they had an understanding from the new Prime Minister, Seni Pramoj, that he would not make such a demand. Mr. Pramoj, the man who as Ambassador to the United States in World War II refused to deliver a declaration of war against the United States, was considered particularly pro-American.

So the State Department was taken by surprise when the blow came.

Support sought

As seen here, a political reason for the demand is probably that the Seni Pramoj government commands only 91 votes in the Parliament and needs 135 votes for a majority. It is thought to be fishing for additional support from among the Socialists, who have in the past been most outspoken in seeking withdrawal of the Americans, and among the splinter groups.

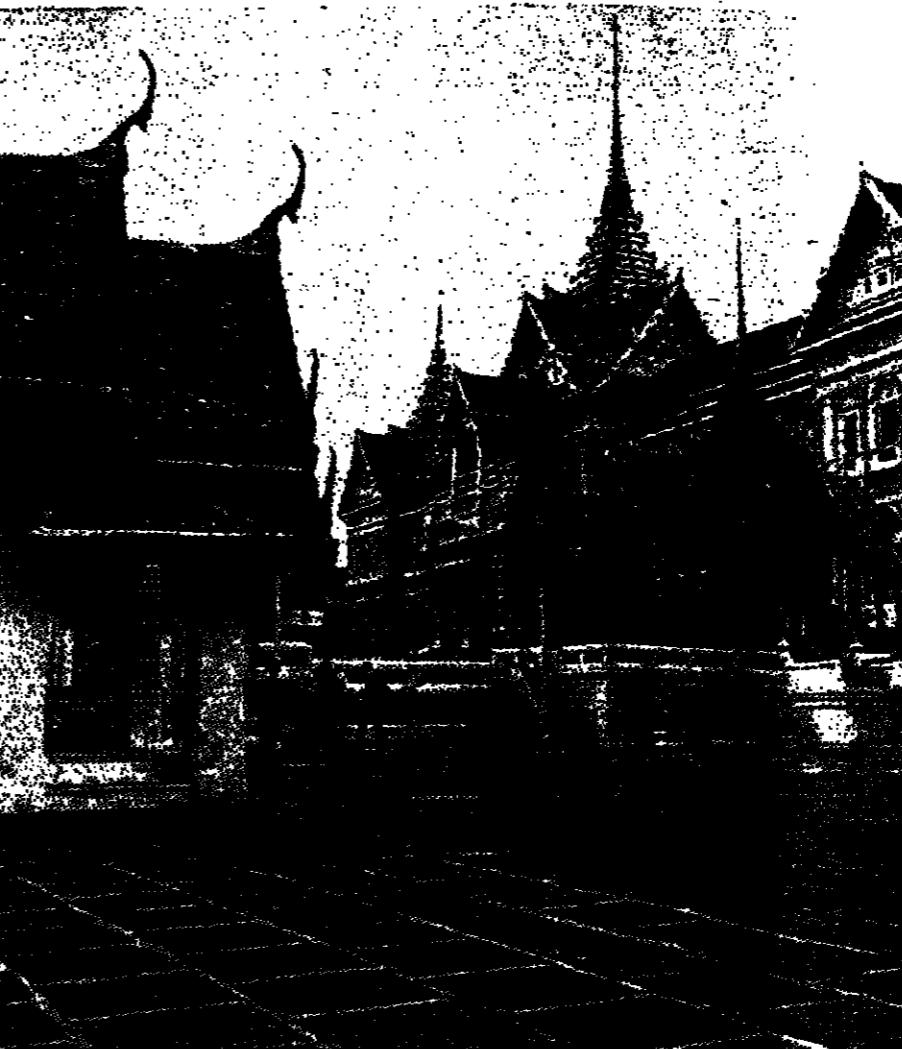
It is not certain that the government will win the support of the Parliament, and it is not a foregone conclusion that some other prime minister and his cabinet would include the withdrawal demand in their policy statement.

Although the present government based on two centrist parties directly controls 40 percent of the votes, another combination of 4 rightist parties could also command 40 percent, and the rightists might not seek the departure of the Americans.

Nonetheless, some experts well versed in Thai affairs are warning Americans not to be foolishly optimistic. The demand that the Americans go, they say, is no longer voiced only by leftists but has become a national effort.

Americans, they say, were too much bemused by their association with the military governments of recent years to sense the growing resentment against their military presence.

The 26,000 men with 350 aircraft at two air bases in Thailand today represent the cutting edge of the remaining American presence in



Royal Grand Palace, Bangkok

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

American military losing Thailand welcome mat?

Southeast Asia. It is, in fact, the single greatest striking force in the area, although it is only about half as great as it was at the height of the Vietnam war, when there were 43,000 Americans with 760 aircraft.

In addition, Americans in Thailand maintain electronic listening devices in the northern provinces that keep tabs on communications in large parts of the Soviet Union and China as well as North Vietnam and North Laos. U.S. reconnaissance flights over hostile territories regularly originate in Thailand.

The Thais have been considered

pro-American since World War II, and, on balance, still are. But the American military is not popular. Its presence tends to spawn a surrounding area of black marketeering and prostitution that many Thais resent.

Thailand remains linked to the U.S. through the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO), whose other members are Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines. Pakistan has withdrawn from the organization, and France is inactive. South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are the "protocol countries" that are supposed to be protected by the SEATO umbrella."

★U.S. aid to Ethiopia?

Continued from Page 1

Moreover, if Eritrea were to break away successfully, it might precipitate a disintegrating effect elsewhere among Ethiopia's many racial and religious groups.

"That is the nightmare," said an Addis Ababa source. "Everything might start to come apart. Somalis then might try to take over the disputed Ogaden area."

3. Arms aid for Ethiopia need not change the U.S. stand that it has no position on the Eritrean insurgency issue because that is an internal affair.

4. Not to provide the requested assistance almost certainly would alienate the Ethiopian military government at a critical stage of its existence and justify it in turning elsewhere for future help. The amount Ethiopia asks, moreover, is small compared with the \$5 billion of U.S. arms and training currently being furnished to Iran and Saudi Arabia. Why discriminate against a long-term African friend?

5. Willingness to help would show Arab nations they cannot intervene in this part of the world without evoking big-power repercussions.

On the other side

Counterarguments cited here make the following points:

1. Providing arms under these circumstances risks involving the United States first indirectly and then directly in a foreign civil war — with all the memories of Vietnam that involves.

2. It would alienate the Arabs, although Washington is anxious to keep peace and stability in the Mideast and to play a more even-handed role between Arabs and Israel.

3. What the United States could expect to gain by siding against the Eritreans and Arabs is not clear. Nor is arms aid likely to ensure dependable better relations with Ethiopia, which now is going socialist. Some experts regard American influence here as already diminished.

4. The two Eritrean liberation movements, now cooperating in a common cause against the Ethiopian Army, have warned that if arms aids forthcoming, Americans no longer will be welcome in Eritrea. They also warned that Red Sea shipping might be endangered.

The U.S. already has withdrawn but a skeleton force from its Keren communications center near Asmara, the Eritrean capital, and few Americans remain in Eritrea now. This base was supposed to continue operating until mid-1975, and some reports mention extending Kagnaw for an additional year after that — if peace returns to the northern province.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Postpaid in the United States, its possessions, and at Canadian Post Office, Montreal, Quebec, Canada: \$16.50; three months, \$52.50; single copy, 15 cents. Air mail delivery rates on request.

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Buying more time for Rhodesia's whites

Arrest of African nationalist leader could split the movement, delay transfer of power

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas News Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has made a move that could split the African nationalist movement in his country and buy Rhodesia's white minority further time in its effort to resist handing over political power to blacks.

The move: arrest of the Rev. Ndabaniengi Sithole, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

In recent months Mr. Smith has been under intense pressure from South African Prime Minister John Vorster to come to terms with Rhodesia's Africans, who outnumber whites in the country almost 26 to 1 but are virtually excluded from its politics.

Under this pressure, Mr. Smith released from detention last December the leaders of Rhodesia's two main African nationalist movements: the Rev. Mr. Sithole of ZANU, and Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). Zimbabwe is what Africans call Rhodesia; and both ZANU and ZAPU had long been banned.

Struggle developed

Messrs. Nkomo and Sithole agreed after their release to bring their respective organizations under the umbrella of the African National Council (ANC) led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. The ANC has been throughout a legal nationalist organization; and once Messrs. Nkomo and Sithole had formally joined it, a struggle immediately developed between them for its ultimate leadership. The struggle had special edge because (as they saw it) whoever won it was likely to emerge at the top in a black-run Rhodesia.

The rivalry between the two men goes back a decade. Mr. Nkomo probably has the bigger following of the two, particularly in the Rhodesian countryside. He is basically a grass-roots politician. And while a committed African nationalist, he is less

radical and more willing to compromise than the Rev. Mr. Sithole.

The Rev. Mr. Sithole is more of an intellectual than Mr. Nkomo. He has more appeal than Mr. Nkomo in the big cities, and it is his organization, ZANU, which has provided the main thrust in guerrilla operations against the Smith regime.

Willingness doubted

Outside Rhodesia, Mr. Nkomo has the support of President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kaunda of Zambia — and of the U.S.S.R. The Rev. Mr. Sithole, while certainly no Maoist, has the backing of the Chinese. Apart from personal ambition, his biggest difference with Mr. Nkomo seems to be that, while Mr. Nkomo is willing to accept a short transitional period to black majority rule, the Rev. Mr. Sithole has been insisting on majority rule right away.

Many have doubted Prime Minister Smith's willingness to open the door to black majority rule even after a transitional period — let alone right away. And they have suspected he would try to split the recently forged outward unity of the nationalist movement under the ANC umbrella. Back in the 1960s the rivalry between ZAPU and ZANU, between Mr. Nkomo and the Rev. Mr. Sithole, played straight into the hands of Rhodesia's white minority and made it easier for that minority to defy British pressure for the admission of blacks more fully to the Rhodesian political process.

Mr. Sithole has been arrested this time on charges of "planning the assassination of . . . opponents" in his bid for leadership of the ANC. A government announcement said a special court would be set up to try him and hinted that the proceedings would be at least partly in secret.

Prime Minister Smith probably counts on old African rivalries to soften the impact of his move. It remains to be seen whether any such calculation is correct — and whether in Prime Minister Vorster's eyes Mr. Smith's arrest of the Rev. Mr. Sithole hastens or hinders a Rhodesian settlement.

Small-town America is proving fertile soil for the bicentennial, many Americans worry that little will remain once "the party is over."

"The success of the commemoration of the nation's first two centuries will be fudged on the number of players, not the number of spectators," says John W. Warner, chief of the U.S. celebration.

And John D. Rockefeller III, eldest of the Rockefeller brothers and recent author of "The Second American Revolution," contends, "My only conclusion is that this is the time for the people to lead the government rather than vice versa."

Bank takes soggy dollars to laundry

By the Associated Press

Cecil, Pa. Thousands of waterlogged dollar bills were tumbled dry at a coin-operated laundry as police stood guard.

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Scattered anniversary

Leaders of the nation's birthday will be more meaningful without a "Made in Washington" label. And that do-it-yourself projects will "amount to a rebirth as well as a birthday."

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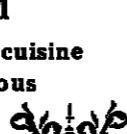
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April, 1975

Russians remember Murmansk war aid

Tribute to Americans and British almost veils anti-Bolshevik intervention

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Murmansk, U.S.S.R.
Detente has now gone far enough for Murmansk to erect a plaque to the Americans and British who ran supplies into this northern Soviet port in World War II. It will be the first memorial to Allied war help in the Soviet Union.

The plaque is to go up at the city's passenger port in time for the May 9 celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany, according to local officials.

At the present time there are a few sand-covered graves of British and American sailors in corner of the vast cemetery. But otherwise Murmansk's only memorial involving Allied forces has been a negative one — to the victims of the British-American anti-Bolshevik intervention in the civil war of 1918-1920 following the revolution of 1917. Even the large world War II room in the museum contains no mention of Allied aid.

Thus until now there has been no standing public acknowledgment of the type of supplies the Allies ran into Archangel and this warm water port of Murmansk, or of the heavy casualties that German bombing inflicted on the Allies as well as on the Russians.

Murmansk itself was 75 percent destroyed during the war and took more bombs and shells per capita than any other Soviet city except Stalingrad. The Barents Sea supply route — nicknamed the graveyard of ships — lost as many as three-quarters of a single convoy's ships to German dive bombing. By 1943 the Allies virtually abandoned this northern supply route in favor of the more successful southern route to Russia through Tehran, the capital of Iran.

Heartfelt assistance

Murmansk residents seem pleased that the World War II Allied convoys now will be remembered. "It doesn't matter" that there hasn't been any memorial before now, commented

veteran Valery Minyon. "It's in here." And he touched his heart. He added, "I went from Stalingrad to Prague in a Studebaker truck. I won't forget that."

A younger Murmansk citizen introduced himself to Americans by saying, "My grandfather took part in the convoys. My father once invited an American mechanic [from a convoy] to visit our house. I sat on the lap of that mechanic, and he gave me chocolate, which at that time was something to be remembered for a long period."

And newspaper editor and twice-decorated veteran Evgeni Brodov commented, "As we remember the black page of history of the intervention, so we will now remember the red page" of Allied help in World War II.

Mr. Brodov also added, however, that Allied assistance to the Soviet Union totaled only 4 percent of Soviet military production in World War II. This goes back to Gosplan chief N. Voznesensky's 1948 argument that Allied deliveries in 1941, 1942, and 1943 equaled 4 percent of Soviet domestic production. His comparison includes 1941, before American lend-lease really got going, and omits 1944, a peak year of allied supplies.

Dutch Communists return to Moscow fold

By Dev Mirarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Another Western Communist party is making up with the Soviet Union.

Following close on the heels of the Spanish Communists, the Communist Party of the Netherlands is mending its fences with the U.S.S.R. after some years of mutual recrimination.

Pravda recently quoted extensively from a speech made by Paul de Groot, an influential but honorary member of the Dutch party's central committee. In it Mr. de Groot not only

commented favorably upon several aspects of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, particularly in Europe and in relations with the United States, but also pledged that the Dutch party will cooperate with Moscow.

Small but significant

Though the Dutch Communist Party itself is not an important one, the move has wider significance for the Soviet Union. It means that the Dutch Communists will now participate in the European Communist conference which is being prepared under Soviet initiative for May or June this year.

More than that, it means that the flood tide of Chinese influence over European Communists is ebbing and that they are returning to the Soviet fold, even though maintaining their independence more than before.

Soviet analysts believe that some of these European Communists were unduly impressed by the Chinese, even though they did not go as far as forming pro-Chinese groups. The pro-Chinese splinter groups that previously existed, are now rather huddled less. The European Communists appear to be more and more impressed now by what seems to them the

constructive Soviet politics in Europe itself.

China less of a factor

The European Communists still have sharp differences with the Russians on certain policy matters. But China figures in them less as a factor than it did just five years ago.

European Communists now find it more useful to cooperate with Moscow because they see it enhancing their respectability at home. Association with China, on the other hand, casts them in the role of extremists.

Soviet analysts say that Peking, ironically, has contributed to the European Communists' disillusionment with China. Peking recently has gone out of its way to entertain conservative and even right-leaning world leaders whom they consider respectable and anti-Soviet. The list included ex-Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain, Franz Josef Strauss of West Germany, and United States Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington.

Whatever political goodwill Peking may have gained in this way with European conservatives, it forfeited with the European Left on an even greater scale.

Similarly, the European Communists have been disillusioned by Peking's response to the collapse of the Allende regime in Chile and the revolution in Portugal. Peking has refused to recognize the new Lisbon regime because the pro-Moscow Communists are associated with it.

Mayors ask emergency aid, sound warning

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

At least \$6 billion in emergency-assistance federal funds for United States cities hardest hit by the recession, and over \$600 million in extra funds for young people unable to find jobs this summer.

These were the two main requests made Tuesday by a meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Between 20 and 25 mayors from major U.S. cities warned that tax rebates now being considered by Congress will be wiped out by municipal tax increases unless cities get emergency federal aid.

Mayor Lee Alexander of Syracuse, N.Y., said the funds are needed if President Ford's proposed rebates are to be effective in stimulating consumer spending. He said the emergency funds should be approved before summer when municipal tax rates will go up in many areas.

12-point program released

The requested \$6 billion emergency allocation was part of a 12-point program released by the conference of mayors and would go to cities forced to lay off city-hall employees and those forced to raise taxes in order to maintain basic services.

Mayor Alexander also said that the federal government should assume

complete responsibility for funding public-welfare programs and added that the federal government should supply \$3 billion over the next 1½ years to maintain hospitals, schools, libraries, courthouses, jails, police stations, and other public buildings.

The judge is a paperboy

By the Associated Press
St. Paul, Minn.

The residents of Summit Avenue here not only have the governor for a neighbor, but they also have the judge as their paperboy. Municipal Court Judge Roland Faricy began by helping his children deliver the Minneapolis Tribune.

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Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Information Counsellor, South African Embassy, 3051 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., WASHINGTON D.C. 20008.

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Photos by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer, and Israeli tourist office.

Jerusalem, holy city . . .

to Jews, Christians, and Muslims, is in the middle of a stiff controversy over development and modernization. Acquiring land, compensating and relocating residents, and harmonizing the new with the old are complicated by the city's mixture of Arabs and Jews (right), particularly in formerly Arab-held East Jerusalem, annexed by Israel after the 1967 war. Here evicted Arabs watch as bricks and steel rise on the city's precincts (below), and as officially sanctioned archaeological digging in the shadow of such inter-religious monuments as Temple Mount (below right) undermines foundations of remaining homes and shrines.



A bulldozer battle for JERUSALEM

Since 1967 thousands of Arab residents have lost their family homes to Israeli-directed redevelopment. And non-Jews who lived most of their lives here are denied the right to come back and settle, while any Jew can.

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Property developers in Israeli-annexed East Jerusalem are continuing pressure to evict and "relocate" Arab inhabitants of the old walled city and to "modernize" it.

Evicted Arab families see boxlike constructions of new Israeli housing rising from the debris of their demolished homes.

"This," says one Palestinian Arab resident of the old city's Armenian quarter, whose family has lived there for generations, "is what we are talking about when we say that injustice in Jerusalem is at the core of the Middle East problem."

"How can you speak of a just peace settlement when about 10,000 people from the old city alone have lost their family homes since Israel annexed us in 1967?"

Israel Shahak, the Jewish chairman of the Israel League of Human Rights, states the case in even stronger political terms than this Arab:

"People who were born and lived most of their lives in Jerusalem are not allowed to come back and settle in their own city, if they are not Jews, of course. But if a Dutchman converts to Judaism tomorrow, he will not only be allowed to do so at once, he will also get an apartment in Ramat Eshkol" (an all-Jewish Jerusalem suburb, built on Arab land conquered in 1967).

The Israeli government speaks of "reunion of families" when it comes to Russian Jews, but does not allow the same thing when it comes to Palestinians of Jerusalem."

Rubble pushed around house

One of many Arab families owning houses and land in the old city's Armenian quarter, near the Jewish and Muslim shrines of the Temple Mount, is Raja Saifi.

In 1970 the municipality's Israeli property-development company offered him 15,000 Israeli pounds (about \$4,000 at 1970 exchange rates, but much less now). Israelis competing to buy the new houses erected on the sites of demolished homes are offering five or six times such amounts, sometimes more.

When Mr. Saifi refused to sell, bulldozers demolishing nearby houses pushed high mounds of rubble around his house, making access nearly impossible. The foundations were undermined by digging on two sides. Israeli police, at this writing, were pounding frequently on the door and warning Mr. Saifi's elderly mother, the only person still living there, to leave because the house was unsafe.

The company's agent has offered to add to the 15,000 Israeli pounds a loan for the same amount against a new flat in one of the new housing developments north of Jerusalem. But Mr. Saifi, who is on welfare, is unlikely to be able to meet repayments on such a loan.

A young married couple of American Quakers, who operate a Quaker service center in East Jerusalem, has helped Mr. Saifi find a Jewish law firm willing to fight Mr. Saifi's eviction in the courts.

Muhammad al-Maghribi refused any compensation for his

house in the nearby Jewish quarter and is holding on. His forebears were refugees from the Ramleh area of what was Palestine in 1948. For a time, demolition squads nearby blocked the sewage system of his house.

Demolition undermines foundations

Another house near the old Syrian convent, on the edge of the Armenian quarter, belongs to three families named Shaheens and houses 20 people. Demolition on three sides has already undermined the foundations, but some of the Shaheens are staying until they are forced out.

"This is why UNESCO repeatedly passed resolutions, ignored by Israel, asking that it halt its alterations of Jerusalem," says a neighbor of the Shaheens, indicating an empty space designated for a five-story apartment building completely out of harmony with its surroundings.

Another cause of the UNESCO resolutions, apparently totally unknown to Western intellectuals and governments that condemned UNESCO's resulting sanctions against Israel, is a tunnel dug westward under the old city by the archaeological excavators working from the Temple Mount, the site of the ancient pre-Roman Jewish temple.

Residents showed this reporter where the tunnel had undermined the old Juhariya School. The building has been shored up by metal braces, but large cracks have opened in its walls and in those of surrounding houses. The inhabitants fear the entire zone is marked for demolition, perhaps for a new high-rise hotel.

Alfred Kutcher, a British architect who served on the international Jerusalem Committee, which in 1970 rejected and condemned Israel's 1968 master plan for the city, describes in his book "The New Jerusalem: Planning and Politics" how concerned Israelis and others did succeed in blocking some of the high-rise schemes which have begun to mar Jerusalem's landscape.

Of the so-called Omani scheme, to build on open land in the central city, kept secret but leaked to newspapers, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek said, "It would make French Hill [one of the first high-rise Israeli projects east of the Arab city] look like the Taj Mahal by comparison."

Housing Minister Zeev Sharef admitted a mistake and halted Omani, but not before a 16-story tower was erected in an empty space. Mr. Kutcher describes it as "a violent intrusion on the landscape, if not a desecration."

Mr. Kutcher insists Jerusalem cannot absorb the rapid growth rate prescribed by Israeli planners who are moving in as many Jewish immigrants as quickly as possible.

"Awareness that Jerusalem's spiritual essence is inextricably bound up with her visual, tangible qualities, an awareness evidenced by 4,000 years of building in the city, is now not simply ignored, it is not even recognized," Mr. Kutcher writes.

"Instead, a new way of thinking about Jerusalem has sprung up: the city is a resource to be exploited, its spiritual and visual qualities are commodities to be bought and sold. The authorities, in order to raise ready cash [from property investors], have been selling away the city's visual and symbolic heritage. Architects . . . have eagerly joined in building for Jerusalem as if it were the moon."

V violence: the 'sheriff' the Senate

The man who monitors the violence on U.S. television screens is peppery John O. Pastore, now celebrating his year in the Senate. The chairman of the subcommittee on communications has worked to reduce TV violence and the existence of public broadcasting in his long, somewhat-controversial career.

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington has called everything from "y-O" to "Mr. Communists," the dapper, mustached who minces spinach omelets with two presidents with equal

John O. Pastore (D) of Rhode Island is celebrating his silver (25th) anniversary in the Senate this year. In it spent fine-tuning the industry as chairman of the Senate subcommittee on regulations. At role Senator Pastore has been sheriff to the violence on television for the past seven years, since his committee began a probe of its effects.

On children
There is a causal relationship between violence on television and the behavior of young he says. "The same thing's soap sells an idea. If an idea or fact it can be sold. As a result television were not



Pastore: 'Frankly I think being a senator . . . is the best job in the world.'

that [influential], it would not be as effective as it's considered to be. And it's become a way of life in America."

Has there been any measurable progress since he first began hearings on TV violence in 1968?

"Measurable is a relative expression. There has been progress." He sees the diminishing of graphic violence on television: "At one time they were actually depicting violence for the sake of violence, in order to beat the ratings. They've gone a long way since then. I think it's being done more subtly now. You can't eliminate violence completely on television, because there's a certain element of violence that's connected and associated with normal living," he said.

The Senator's favorite program is the veteran western series "Gunsmoke."

He says he considers "the cleaning up of violence on TV" one of his three biggest contributions to the communications field — the other two, "the [communications] satellites; we have instantaneous communications now throughout the world on that." And third, the establishment of public broadcasting, what one visionary called "a saving radiance in the sky."

Return to public affairs

Now, under the Ford administration, Senator Pastore says he expects the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) to return to the original emphasis on public affairs programming. He has emphasized that to CPB's president, Henry Loomis. "He understands us and we understand him," says Senator Pastore in a voice that is final on that subject as the crack of a gavel.

As a man, John Pastore has a

reputation for being at once a joy to work with and also a very demanding, domineering person, one with a quick, agile mind, always thoroughly prepared for a meeting or a hearing. He is apparently not immune to flattery and loves a legislative fight enough to be described as "the happy scrapper" in one headline.

While there are those who regard him as the Senate's patron saint of communications, others see him as a captive or even a "sycophant" of the industry. But they do not want to be quoted on it, thank you: Senator Pastore is that powerful.

Ineffectiveness charged

One longtime observer, a Pastore critic, charges the Senator is considered ineffective by the broadcast industry and others who deal with him on communications.

"All you have to do is turn on television and you can see what's happened — there's more violence, there's more lousy children's programming" than in the past, the critic says.

"As a generality, there is very little you can point to" in the way of legislation the broadcast industry sought which the Pastore subcom-

mittee did not approve, the critic adds. "There is nothing which they opposed which got out."

Voice stands out

Although he is not a large man, John Pastore manages to dominate a conversation or a hearing or even a Senate roll call. "I have a sort of excitable tone to my voice," he admits. "Some people think I shout. I don't shout — my voice just happens to carry."

There are times, too, when his gray mustache absolutely bristles with indignation. He even beards network presidents in the glare of TV lights with virtuous displays of righteous anger over various broadcasting sins. Some of his critics, though, say that his bark is worse than his bite. Is that true?

Senator Pastore answers with a pussycat smile. "Whatever success you can achieve in the area of communications along the lines of these disturbing factors has to be by persuasion. And sometimes you have to demonstrate righteous indignation to make a point. The Communications Act allows me to bark, but it doesn't allow me to bite . . . I can complain about violence on television and some

of their programming, but I have no authority to tell them how to program," he says, referring to his favorite Amendment, the First.

From deliveries to Senate

The man, who was the first Italian-American to be elected a state governor, once delivered tailor's suitboxes for \$2 a week as a boy. That was back in grammar school, in Providence, R.I., when he was working to help support his widowed mother and five children; back when he used to be tipped a nickel and a cookie by a state senator who lived to see John Pastore preside over that very Senate.

Even before he began delivering packages, at 10 or 11, he was working at home, cooking family dinners from recipes his mother wrote out before leaving for her job as a seamstress. He is still an accomplished cook, ready to spew off the recipe for a spinach omelet called *fritata* ("in another bowl you crack eight eggs, using the yolks first . . .").

When still in high school, he hustled so fast through his job in a local jewelry shop, making holes in pearl necklace clasps, that he earned as much in three hours as other workers did full time.

No money for college

Although he was admitted to Brown and Harvard (he'd always hoped to be a doctor), he couldn't go to college because his mother needed his paycheck for the family. He did go to night law school (Northeastern University) at her urging and began practicing law, but not for long.

He was 25 when he was elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly, from which he advanced to the Attorney General's department, to Lieutenant Governor, Governor for six years, and then the U.S. Senate.

At present he is chairman of the ad hoc Senate committee on economy and energy, vice-chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and chairman of the Appropriations Committee subcommittee on state, justice, commerce, and the judiciary.

Speaking of his 25 years, he sums up: "Frankly I think being a senator — I agree with Harry Truman — is the best job in the world."

financial



With 2,000 employees on the floor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the noise level requires orders to be sent by hand signals. These are the numbers.

Foreigners lift Tokyo stocks

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
The applause on the crowded floor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange has become louder in recent weeks as the clerks and brokers express their approval for rising stock prices.

One factor in the price gains is increasing purchases by foreign investors. In February, it is estimated, foreign stock purchases exceeded sales by \$100 million. That is the first time in 18 months that foreign buying exceeded selling.

Last year foreign net sales amounted to \$1.1 billion and the year before, \$688 million.

The buyers are mostly from Western Europe where some of the money likely is petrodollars. Some also come from the United States.

Various factors are tempting foreign investors to buy Japanese securities.

One such element is the stock-market recovery. After slumping to a 29-month low last October as the economic news worsened in Japan, Tokyo Stock Exchange prices have now reached a six-month high.

With inflation lessening and with both fiscal and

monetary policy quietly eased, investors may be anticipating a resurgence of the Japanese economy later this year. They may also be influenced by the upswing on the New York Stock Exchange.

Another contributing factor is the ailing dollar. Foreigners are switching to the Japanese yen to guard against the depreciation of dollar assets and to take advantage of higher bond yields here. Foreign transactions in Japanese bonds moved into a net-purchase position already in January.

Despite the worsening recession here, the Bank of Japan has kept its discount rate at 9 percent — higher than in the United States or Western Europe.

Windfall profits eyed

Some foreign investors may also have their eye on windfall profits from foreign-exchange fluctuations. If the dollar falls further in price, the foreign buyer of Japanese securities stands to make an extra gain when he sells his shares.

An executive at an American brokerage house operating here held that Americans had not yet become accustomed to their new foreign-investment freedom after lifting of the interest-equalization tax in January, 1974. That tax imposed a penalty on foreign stock purchases.

The Japanese securities industry is trying to revive the interest of the Japanese public in buying stocks.

Tanimura interviewed

In an interview, Yutaka Tanimura, president of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, explained that for the past 100 years the Japanese people have habitually saved through deposits in commercial banks or at the post office.

As a result, individuals own only 32.7 percent of the shares listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Financial institutions own 35.1 percent; investment trusts 1.2 percent; securities companies 1.5 percent; and other domestic corporations 27.5 percent.

Mr. Tanimura hopes to improve public confidence in stocks as investments by several measures:

• Independent audits of corporate financial statements have been stiffened.

This change was prompted by the bankruptcy last spring of Nihon Netsugaku Kogyo, an air-conditioning

and heating concern. It was Japan's biggest postwar corporate failure.

The firm's financial statements, including those for an underwriting in December, 1973, did not indicate accurately the company's grim financial situation. Several foreign institutions were caught holding a substantial number of Nihon Netsugaku shares.

• New requirements for listing on the exchange are expected to be approved soon, perhaps in April. But there will be a grace period for their application of three or four years. At present, the exchange has 1,405 companies listed. The market value of their shares is about \$130 billion.

• The exchange, says Mr. Tanimura, now is trying to strengthen its system for preventing price manipulation. Japanese securities laws are modeled on those of the United States. But Americans working here hold that regulations are not yet so strict as in the U.S.

On the other hand, one American broker noted: "There is not the same inclination to defraud the public here. Japanese corporations are better citizens than American ones."

Some Japanese corporations are raising their own disclosure levels voluntarily in order to obtain access to the U.S. money market.

How to boost dividends?

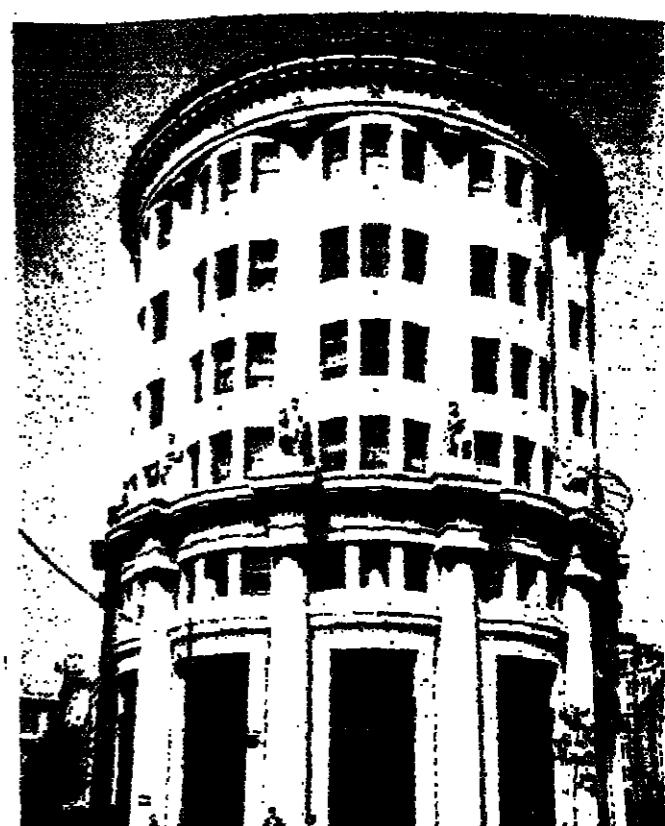
Mr. Tanimura would also like to increase the attractiveness of Japanese stocks by persuading corporate executives to boost their company dividends. Too many firms, he argues, base their dividends on the face value of their stock — not its market value.

"As a result, the yield of Japanese stocks is very low," he says.

In 1974, the average yield was 2.41 percent while the average ratio of prices to earnings ran between 13 to 11 percent.

If the attractiveness of stocks could be boosted, Japanese corporations could raise more capital by the sale of new shares, the stock-exchange president held. In 1973, industry got 81 percent of the net supply of capital from private or government financial institutions, 3.6 percent from industrial bonds, and only 5.4 percent from the issue of stocks.

Despite their minority position in share ownership,



Tokyo's stately Stock Exchange

individuals do the bulk of trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. They accounted for some 80 percent of transactions last year.

This is because the banks and corporations tend to just hold their shares as part of the complicated interlocking ownership system for groupings of Japanese firms.

In recent weeks that volume of trading has risen substantially from the 175 million shares a day of last year to about 200 million a day. It has yet to even approach the boom days of 1972 when volume averaged \$28 million each day.

Economists probe for bottom of recession

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Where is the bottom to the economic slide? Economists certainly do not agree. In fact, it is getting harder and harder to tell from their rhetoric exactly what they expect.

Last week Arthur M. Okun, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers who now is at the Brookings Institution, told the Joint Economic Committee: "The nation's rate of production is currently running some \$175 billion below the levels that would be generated by an average prosperity with a 5 percent unemployment rate. That is the present toll of idle men and idle machines, and it keeps growing, with the end nowhere in sight."

Otto Eckstein, the Harvard economist who also heads Data Resources, Inc., warned the House Budget Committee: "After nine years of increasing instability, the economy is now

caught in a classic contraction that is not likely to end of its own accord."

Tax cuts urged

Both Mr. Okun and Mr. Eckstein were urging Congress to move swiftly to cut taxes to end the downward spiral. To buttress his appeal, Mr. Okun declared: "It becomes ever more likely that the history books will record this episode as a depression rather than a recession."

Is that an exaggeration? Well, Mr. Okun could be right, of course, but it would mean a great revision in the scope of what has heretofore been the measure of a depression — the depression of the 1930s.

Then unemployment rose to 25 percent, not 10 percent as Mr. Okun now thinks likely. Then the nation's output of goods and services was cut in half from 1929 to 1933, instead of a probable decline of about 7 percent or so from 1973 to 1975.

Mr. Eckstein, seeking to test the impact of varying amounts of fiscal

stimulus on the economy, used his Data Resources econometric model. He assumed, first, no tax cut at all; second, the \$21.3 billion tax cut passed by the House last week (to which repeal of the oil-depletion allowance was attached during the debate, but which Mr. Eckstein had not included); and, third, a "bigger tax cut" alternative, with an additional \$8 billion permanent tax cut added to the House bill.

Given the level of rhetoric, the no-tax-cut result is perhaps the most interesting. Mr. Eckstein told the committee that even without a tax cut, but assuming about \$5 billion more spending than President Ford has proposed, the economy's sharp slide would slow in the second quarter of the year and turn upward this summer.

Turnaround projected

With the House-passed bill, Mr. Eckstein concludes there would be a

recovery, however, would be slow and halting and not rapid enough to keep unemployment from continuing to rise through 1975 and much of 1976.

much smaller decline in the second quarter and that by the fourth quarter real output would be growing at an 8 percent annual rate, and unemployment, which would not quite have reached 9.5 percent, would be dropping.

After adding in the additional \$8 billion of Mr. Eckstein's "bigger tax cut" alternative, the economy ceases to decline after the first quarter. The second quarter would show a 0.5 percent rate rise in real output, the third quarter a strong 6.1 percent rate rise, and by the fourth quarter a very, very strong rate of improvement, 9.2 percent.

The key to just when the bottom is reached is the rate at which businessmen are able to unload all those unwanted, and temporarily unsatisfactory, goods on their shelves.

Inventory liquidation is under way, but it is hard to tell just how fast it is proceeding. Factory managers have cut production levels way back, below even the current depressed level of sales. The faster they are able to work off the unwanted inventories, the worse the current economic statistics will look.

On the other hand, the faster they are worked off, the faster the bottom will be reached.

Bottom in May?

Townsend-Greenspan & Co., New York economic consultants, believe May could prove to be the last month of decline, and that this month will likely be the last month with a big drop in real output.

It is hard to pick up a precise month, of course. It could hinge, for instance, on just how long it takes Congress to complete work on the tax cut. But very few economists are arguing that unless there is a big tax cut the economy will keep spiraling downward.

Shopping-center parking disputed

EPA wants size of lots cut to help fight pollution—battle is joined

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

How big should those parking lots at U.S. shopping centers be?

Some are big enough to land a small airplane on — and the centers themselves argue that size is necessary for shoppers' convenience.

But the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Washington wants the size of lots reduced to help fight air pollution.

The battle is joined.

At the heart of the dispute is the determination of the EPA to regulate parking-lot sizes to cut, in particular, carbon-monoxide exhaust fumes which, it says, do not readily disperse.

Some 16,000 shopping centers across the United States as a result are uniting behind two bills now in Congress sponsored by Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (D) of San Diego that

would exempt shopping centers from environmental parking regulations (at least until satisfactory automobile emission-control devices are introduced).

Legislative prospect

Environmental sources admit that the legislation probably will pass, given the current mood among many in Washington to put the economy ahead of the environment.

Shopping centers had already won a reprieve from the scheduled Jan. 1 implementation date until July of this year when EPA Administrator Russell E. Train announced a six-month delay following Congress's decision prohibiting the use of such funds pending judicial review.

"We are under insidious and invidious attack by environmentalists," thundered Valentine W. Smith of Nashville, Tenn., at a recent meeting of the International Council of Shopping Centers in Irvine, Calif.

The Tennessean said shopping centers were being unfairly attacked for

excessive profits and improper land use.

Challenge echoed

Dale Ledbetter, environmental counsel for the International Council of Shopping Centers, headquartered in New York, echoed the challenge.

"Environmentalists say shopping centers are bad, but what is the alternative? If you are talking about the best use of land then the shopping center is much better than a lot of harum-scarum shopping outlets scattered through the area," he said.

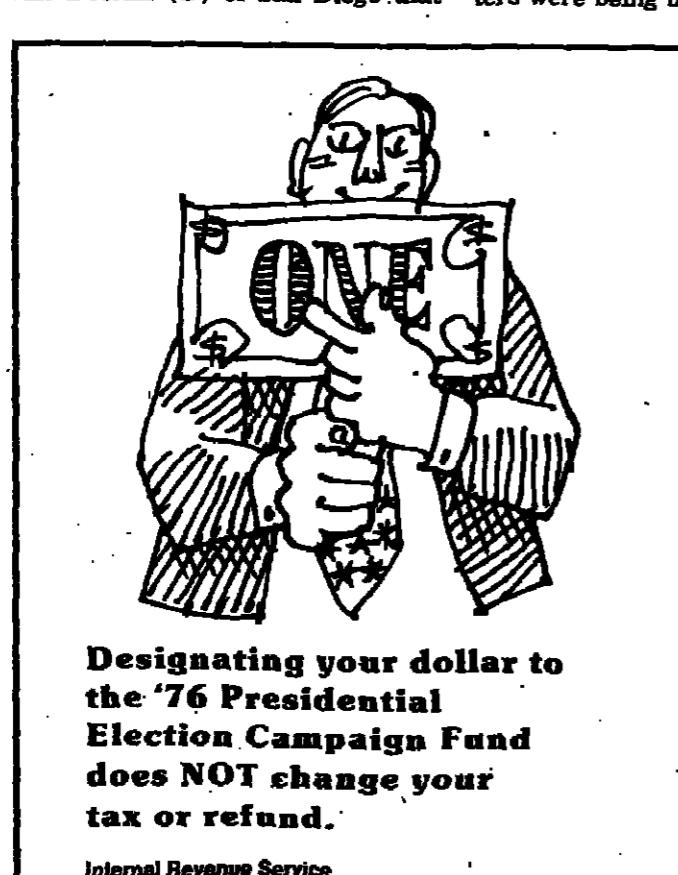
EPA officials believe the fears of the shopping-center industry are greatly exaggerated.

Says Dr. Robert Burke of the EPA in Washington: "A lot of critics charge us with telling them where to build and to putting screws on new development. But this is not true."

Permit requirements

At the same time the EPA is adamant that permits for any substantial new parking lots or significant additions to existing parking spaces will only be granted if shopping-center landlords make a determined effort to ease pollution by helping to plan mass-transit systems, car pooling, and bicycle lanes.

Nevertheless, spokesmen for the shopping centers still believe they are being held responsible for improving air quality when they believe the remedy lies elsewhere.



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February 27, 1975

British plan encounters criticism

North Sea oil defenses—too skimpy?

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain's plans for defending the huge investment in North Sea oil have come under criticism from defense analysts who say that the government's proposal will do little to protect the rigs from terrorist strikes or a major naval threat.

The debate reflects Britain's rediscovery of the importance of the sea for its survival in an era when British naval power is declining and nations are increasingly locked in a struggle for the control of resources in and beneath the oceans.

Oil from the North Sea is scheduled to begin flowing into Britain this year, and it is predicted that the nation will be self-sufficient in petroleum in 1980. This prospect has made the North Sea fields Britain's most valuable natural resource and has raised questions over the adequacy of government efforts to protect them.

Five ships planned

Last month, the Labour government Minister of State for Defense, William Rodgers, announced that five new ships would be built to allow the British Navy to protect offshore oil and gas installations from sabotage and terrorist attacks. These vessels, described by one Navy official as "more trawlers than gunboats" will be ready for service by 1977.

With a crew of 25, the oil protection ship will have a top speed of 16 knots and will be equipped with 40-mm. guns. Critics have already pointed out that they will be smaller and slower than the largest of the Icelandic fishing boats that chased British fishing boats during the "cod war" two years ago.

Other than the small fleet of patrol vessels, the government plans little else in the way of military protection. The Royal Air Force now regularly patrols offshore installations with older maritime reconnaissance aircraft. Air Force plans to modify Nimrod surveillance aircraft with new electronic gear have been scaled down to keep defense spending down.

These proposals have been criticized by several observers, particularly Prof. John Erickson, director of defense studies at Edinburgh University. Professor Erickson indicated that Britain had to move faster in this direction.

Cooperation suggested

"It might be a very good idea and politically useful to develop cooperation with Norway, Denmark, Germany, or even Russia," he said.

While the government has yet to respond officially to the criticisms of Professor Erickson and others, De-

fense Ministry officials privately agreed that the small force envisaged under Mr. Rodgers' program would be unlikely to give absolute protection against a large terrorist attack. However, they do not believe that the Irish Republican Army or the various small nationalist groups working in Scotland now possess the capability to mount an attack in the treacherous North Sea conditions.

Reassigned roles

Moreover, the officials stress that in wartime the role of the patrolling boats would be taken over by naval warships with air-defense and antisubmarine gear.

These explanations do little to satisfy those who think that more should be done to protect Britain's investment in the North Sea.

Just two weeks after Mr. Rodgers announced the government's plan, a Soviet trawler moved within 250 yards of a North Sea rig, within what is considered a safe zone of operations. Meanwhile, officials aboard the rig complained that it was being harassed by two other Soviet trawlers.</

family / children



Scenes from new 'child-size' TV show: U.S. National Marble Championship.

'Blue Marble'—children's TV hit

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
What can you do with a world that looks like a marble when seen from outer space?

Hold it close and warm in your hand, play games with it, discover what everybody else is doing with it.

That is just what "Big Blue Marble," the child-size name for the first international children's television series, does as it films children around the world telling each other how they live — and laugh.

Sandwiched between 10 hellos and 10 good-byes in different languages, this 26-minute weekly program, uninterrupted by commercials, is in its first season running on 120 stations in the United States.

Bob Garrison, the series' co-producer, says that Alpha-Venture, Inc., expects by the end of 1976 that "Big Blue Marble" will be syndicated to about 70 nations, or roughly 50 percent of the children in the world.

Offered as public service

The series, which cost \$8 million to research and complete 26 weeks of programming, is offered by International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation (ITT) as a public service to any station which agrees to offer it without commercial interruption.

The program is being considered for an Emmy nomination, has been named best new children's series by the Boston Globe, and has won a special citation by ACT (Action for Children's Television), a committee



Hoola-hoop contest

of concerned citizens privately monitoring and attempting to positively influence television programming for children.

Maureen Harmonyn, ACT's publication director, says her organization was particularly attracted by the "no commercial" aspect of the series. "It is a big step toward upgrading children's television," she added.

Each program features children in

three countries outside the U.S., and one segment on children in the U.S. Each program also includes a section on how to make something, a folk tale, some jokes, and a pen-pal section.

Animated skit used

One program started with an animated skit: "Walter, get me France," said one character. France lights up on a map while the characters explain that "France is between Spain and Germany." A nine-year-old girl talks about the sand yachts which her family race along Normandy Beach. Then the next segment is in Hong Kong, where a little girl named Carolyn takes viewers around her father's snake farm.

While Carolyn, another child, and the manager of the farm lug a python, Carolyn explains that the snake is so heavy it takes three to carry it. After unpacking some elephant snakes, watching a cobra being milked, and noting that "snakes are good citizens," Carolyn confides that her father wants her to take over the farm someday, but that she isn't sure she wants to because "I may want to do something more unusual."

Viewers, who are expected to be from about 8 to 15, then are shown how to make designs with paint and potatoes, before moving on to Holland where a miniature city called Madurodam is filmed in such a way that at first it appears to be regular-size.

Variety of incidents

Other programs include a child milking goats in Switzerland, another working on a fishing trawler in Iceland, an international frog-jumping contest in California, a bathtub race in Vancouver, a 15-year-old girl from Virginia living with six other girls in a New York City penthouse while on a ballet scholarship, and a dog-training school in England where the teacher explains there are no disobedient dogs, only inexperienced owners.

Four crews travel around the world filming stories for the program which is edited in New York.

Clare O'Brien, the series' educational director, said that reactions from children indicate they were most interested when children were doing the talking, and that they enjoyed watching children who were able to effect things on their own.

One teacher in California said, "Before the show, my class used the term, 'foreign children.' After seeing several of the shows, they dropped the word, 'foreign.' The class began seeing them as just 'children' like themselves, living in a different spot on the globe."

Although participation in the circus has become a full-time job, she said the actors need other employment to make a living. In addition to being actors, MTC members are teachers in the St. Louis area, which Mrs. Well said helps them in their relating to children during performances.

Drama group involves pupils

By the Associated Press

St. Louis
If the traveling minstrel of the Middle Ages could return, he might find a job to his liking in St. Louis.

A small drama company, the Metro Theater Circus, is only a few hundred years and a few thousand miles away from traveling troupes of medieval times.

The drama group's concept is modern, however, and is designed to bring the theater closer to children while making them more aware of their imagination.

"We try to actively involve them in the entertainment," said Phyllis Well, director of the group.

The seven-member troupe performs an average of 10 times each week at St. Louis area public and

private schools. In its 17 months of existence, the circus has performed before more than 25,000 children. It is partially funded through federal and state grants.

The schools are charged a small fee for the one-hour performances which take place before audiences of not more than 250 pupils. Following the performances, individual actors meet with small classes of children for instruction in pantomime, creative dance, movement, and rhythm.

Although participation in the circus has become a full-time job, she said the actors need other employment to make a living. In addition to being actors, MTC members are teachers in the St. Louis area, which Mrs. Well said helps them in their relating to children during performances.

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Veronica A. Ragatz
Answer block appears among advertisements

Your first driver's license

By Eloise Taylor Lee

Dear New Driver,

This is the day you have been waiting for. You have been taking driver-education lessons, you have practiced parallel parking, and you have encountered many hassles with your parents as they presided over your learner's permit privileges. Well, today, if all goes well, you will pass your driving test and come home a legally licensed driver.

Wheels: freedom, power, convenience. You are ready, but your mom seems cautious. Maybe she is thinking about the sobering statistics on teen-age accidents, or remembering a collision she saw. So if she calls out for the hundredth time, "Drive carefully," don't react angrily. Reassure her that you, too, feel a new responsibility. This is no day for hard feelings — or carelessness at the wheel.

The various state departments of motor vehicles and most insurance companies find that high school driver-education courses or professional driver-training schools are better teachers than

parents. Yet your family has been teaching you — by example — to drive ever since your first ride in the family car.

Driving is much more than accelerating, steering, and braking. Driving, like living, is a whole set of attitudes and behavior toward other people.

People's actions are not wholly predictable. Therefore you, as a driver must think ahead. If the taxi in front of you stops suddenly for a passenger, how can you avoid ramming into it? If one of those children playing ball darts into your path, how can you safely veer to avoid him? How do you leave your own lane, if you need to? As you drive, try to anticipate what you could do if certain events occur.

of adulthood: tempering proud or angry feelings with generous behavior is a better gauge of maturity. Instead of trying to reform or punish other drivers, work on the person at the wheel of your own car.

Plenty of family fights revolve around the family car — who gets it when, who buys the gas. Try to reach an understanding with your parents about these issues. Volunteer for errands, but don't preempt the car every Saturday night. Sometimes fill the tank without being asked.

Your parents will probably excuse a few unnecessary trips at first. But show a little common sense — how did you get around before?

Everything about you shows up in driving — your attitude toward yourself, toward others, toward life in general.

You have finally got your wheels — and with them freedom, power, and convenience come commensurate requirements for responsibility, alertness, and consideration on your part.

A Wednesday column



Bicentennial Matching Game

Completing the Bicentennial Matching Game's six-part series on people, places, and things connected with the American Revolution is the following list of documents and writings. All are closely associated with the historical event of the revolution itself — some before, some afterward. Can you match the seven descriptions with their official names?

Part VI — documents and writings

1. Revenue law passed on Nov. 1, 1765 by the English Parliament requiring public and legal documents in the American colonies to bear a stamp. It was repealed in 1766 after the colonists protested that it was an act of taxation without representation.

2. Another law passed by Great Britain in 1767 which imposed custom duties on glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea. The resulting unrest by colonists led to the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party.

3. Penned by Thomas Jefferson, it was adopted on July 4, 1776 by the delegates to the Second Continental Congress. It announced the colonies' separation from Great Britain, making them into the United States of America. It is now kept in the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.

4. Articles ratified in 1781 which superseded the present Constitution. However, they proved unsatisfactory because of the subordinate position given to the federal government.

5. Washington presided at the Federal Convention in Philadelphia which drafted fundamental principles of a strong federal government, signed on Sept. 17, 1787, and ratified by June 21, 1788. In this document, the delegates conceived the idea of dual representation of the people by dividing Congress into two branches, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

6. Name given to the first ten amendments to the Constitution. These amendments protect the rights of individual liberties from infringements by the government.

7. On Sept. 3, 1783, the United States of America was recognized as a nation. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay were on the Commission that formulated this pact with Great Britain.

Last of six-part series

John Hancock

Choices

- A. Townshend Acts
- B. Articles of Confederation
- C. Constitution
- D. Declaration of Independence
- E. Treaty of Paris
- F. Bill of Rights
- G. Stamp Act

Answers

- 7. E
- 5. C
- 6. F
- 4. B
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 1. G

Books about the American Revolution—for young readers

Books for young readers

Public and school libraries contain many books on the American Revolution that would be of interest to the young reader. Here is a sampling of some of the more recent ones:

Bakeless, John and Katharine, "Signers of the Declaration." Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1969.

Bakeless, John and Katharine, "Spies of the Revolution." J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1962.

Cooke, Donald E. "America's Great Document, the Constitution." Hammond, Inc., Maplewood, N.J., 1970.

Curtin, Andrew, "Gallery of Great Americans." Frank-Watts, Inc., New York, 1965.

Davis, Burke, "Heroes of the American Revolution." Random House, New York, 1971.

Dirksen, Everett McKinley, "Gallant Men." McGraw-Hill, New York, 1967.

Douty, Esther M., "Under the New Roof." Rand McNally, Chicago, 1965.

Hayman, LeRoy, "What you should know about the U.S. Constitution and the men who wrote it." Four Winds Press, New York, 1966.

Hoehling, Mary, and Betty Randall, "For Life and Liberty." Julian Messner, New York, 1969.

Kohn, Bernice, "The Spirit and the Letter." Viking Press, New York, 1974.

Melick, Arden Davis, "Wives of the Presidents." Hammond, Inc., Maplewood, N.J., 1972.

Parish, Thomas, "The American Flag." Simon and Schuster, New York, 1973.

Peterson, Helen Stone, "Give Us Liberty." Garrard Publishing Company, Champaign, Ill., 1973.

Peterson, Helen Stone, "The Making of the Constitution." Garrard Publishing Company, Champaign, Ill., 1974.

Schoer, George R., editor, "Yankee Doodle Boy." William R. Scott, Inc., New York, 1964.

Sobel, Donald J., "Lock, Stock, and Barrel." Westminster Press, Philadelphia, 1965.

Tubby



The Home Forum.



"Tuaregs in Niger"

By Robin Wright

She was beautiful and I think of her often.

It had been a long journey, day after day of driving through tired desert terrain, dry and desperate from six years without rain. Colorless, cloudless, the only movement in that sulking Sahara vacuum was the blowing sand that seamed the landscape to the sky.

Then I met her and a long sojourn suddenly became even longer — but because of feeling more than fact.

We met at a well, or at least what once was a well, in the West African nation of Niger. She and other Tuareg women were talking around what served as a meager substitute for a town social hall. The only thing in sight for miles and miles on that parched Sahel plain . . . was miles and miles — except for that empty well.

They giggled as I approached in my overalls and T-shirt, hardly woman's wear in this morally prudish land of Arab-influenced Berbers. They were all draped from head to toe in royal blue robes, an exotic contrast to both desert simplicity and my Western pragmatism. I didn't know how to begin, although it really made no difference since we had no common tongue. I said something and they shrugged and giggled. They said something and I shrugged and laughed.

Then I remembered the nail polish I'd brought along to trade; it might break the ice. I quickly retrieved it from the truck transport that was carrying me through this arid wasteland and applied it to my thumb to show them what it was. They giggled, but they loved it and took turns until all had bright red thumbnails.

We were finally silenced by a Tuareg man who rode up on his camel. His presence stimulated work and all of them gathered up bundles and scurried off — except her.

I stayed too and watched as she pulled up some slimy residue in a "bucket" that once must have been part of a tire. She transferred the miserable substitute for water to a large bag that looked like a goat without limbs. As I watched I suddenly was aware of the difference between us. In a few days I would be

An endless sojourn

out of the Sahel and it would be a memory, painful but past. She would probably be there forever.

For the first time I was understanding the human dimension of that ugly complexity called The Drought.

When she was ready to go she looked up at me, and smiled gently. Instinctively I picked up the other end of the heavy goatskin and together we walked off. I had no idea where we were going, but had no fears as we walked deeper into the hostile environment and further away from my camp. I trusted a gentle spirit that had time for new friends in the midst of so many problems.

After a mile or so of silent smiles and slow trudging we stopped at a pile of leaves and rags, presumably to rest. Then it dawned on me and I gasped. Thin low cover of rags and bark propped against sticks just three feet high was her home.

With one entire side exposed it could barely offer sleeping space, much less protection. My beat-up old tent a mile and one-half away was a palace compared to this hovel. And knowing that her nomadic existence allowed her 100 such homes did not comfort me.

She motioned for me to sit and, still stunned, I did. With stoic calm, she proceeded to fix me some of their sweet mint tea, so mild and herbic — and probably the only sweet thing in her life.

I stayed too and watched as she pulled up some slimy residue in a "bucket" that once must have been part of a tire. She transferred the miserable substitute for water to a large bag that looked like a goat without limbs. As I watched I suddenly was aware of the difference between us. In a few days I would be

I wanted to know so much more about the life of this young woman and her people, but I was almost glad her language was Tamahaq and mine English. From this small sampling of her life I was afraid to find out more, to have my bleak suspicions confirmed.

I yearned to offer some alternative and, for a flicker of a second, even considered staying, making some feeble attempt to help. Then I realized my presence would only further strain their resources and my ignorance of warfare tactics only impede their battle against the drought.

But I wanted to leave her with something, some expression from a stranger whom she had deeply touched. All I had was the nail polish, so I pressed it into her hand, hoping she would understand its symbolic implications.

She smiled at it and then looked up at me. She motioned to me, and went to the corner of her home. There from under a dirty blanket and swarm of flies she uncovered a small child who had been deathly silent during our encounter.

He was naked and dirty and his belly bulged, swollen from malnutrition. The flies looked stuck to his lids; they did not flinch when swatted.

She extended the child. I tried to smile, as if to say *beautiful baby*. Then I had another shock. She was giving me the baby. I shook my head in horror.

Her eyes pleaded, for the first time acknowledging the misery of her situation. She pointed to the boy's belly and his eyes, and she held him closely as if to say "my poor child, help me help him, take him from this misery. Take him where there is food, where there is water, where there is hope. Rescue him from this prison."

I think she knew her plea would be, even had to be, refused, and she accepted it. There was no bitterness as she watched me leave. I last saw her crouched in front of that rag and bark home, holding the baby with one arm, clutching a small bottle of nail polish in the other.

She was beautiful and I think of her often.

Robin Wright

Love Africa

There is an innocence about Africa, Sprung from the early morning of the world, Touching the hearts of men who come to her And rising like a rainbow from the enwirled Mists which guard her dawns and darkling places, Her trembling shyness and her secret faces.

The unsophisticated quality of simple folk In village, tribe and home takes us to task. Brave leaders strive but barely ease the yoke Of grinding poverty. Freedom can mask A host of hardships they alone can't move. Such dear simplicity demands our love..

For love and understanding freely given Alone can remedy their desperate state And bring what's requisite this side of heaven, The caring and the millions, the vast spate Of skills and of ideas, geared to man's cry For work and hope, to ease such poverty.

Love in the truest sense means fear's release, A thing of equals, not of opposites, A flowering and a sharing, whose increase Grows by the giving, and whose benefits Are not for master and slave, but all enjoy As fellowmen, as friends, as girl and boy.

Thomas Tull spent the last 5 years of a diplomatic career in Africa. He now works closely with Philairica, a London group concerned with African development.

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página

[Generalmente tres veces al mes aparece una traducción al español]

¡Cómo, no cree usted en Dios?

Es Dios un concepto extraño en nuestra vida? ¡Nada más que una creencia fuera de moda? O es Dios, como la Biblia lo describe: Aquel en el que "vivimos, y nos movemos, y somos"! — la esencia misma de nuestra existencia?

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, define a Dios de esta manera: "El gran Yo soy; el que todo lo sabe, todo lo ve, que es todo acción, sabiduría y amor, y que es eterno; Principio; Mente; Alma; Espíritu; Vida; Verdad; Amor; todo substancia; inteligencia".

Muchos de aquellos que no pueden creer en Dios en el sentido tradicional de una personalidad ubicada en alguna parte, que está distribuyendo el bien a los que son fieles y castigo a todos los demás, encuentran que si pueden, al mismo tiempo, respetar y aceptar tales conceptos como Mente, Verdad y Amor divinos.

Todo lo que es bueno e inteligente en nuestra vida es evidencia del orden divino. Pero nos falta mucho para que la experiencia humana se iguala a la divina, o sea, a la realidad espiritual. De hecho, nunca será así, porque sólo lo espiritual — lo creado por Dios — es perfecto. De nosotros depende el expresar, o reflejar, más del carácter divino antes de que percibamos los buenos resultados que esto trae. En realidad, ya reflejamos a Dios — en nuestra entidad espiritual — porque estamos hechos a Su imagen. Esta imagen es espiritual porque todo lo que Dios, el Espíritu divino, hizo es espiritual.

Aun cuando sintamos que estamos restringidos por leyes humanas o veamos muy a menudo su infelicidad, la ley espiritual de Dios, el Amor, es una ley de libertad verdadera, porque nos libera de la enfermedad y la iniquidad. Su armonía está aquí, pero no podemos verla claramente hasta que la niebla de nuestro sentido material se disipe.

The Monitor's daily religious article

You don't believe in God?

Is God an alien concept in our lives? Just another outdated belief? Or is God, as the Bible describes Him, the one in whom "we live, and move, and have our being" — the very essence of our existence?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines God in this way: "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

Many of those who cannot believe in God in the traditional sense of a personality somewhere doling out good to the faithful and punishment to all others, find they can both respect and honor such concepts as divine Mind, Truth, and Love.

Whatever is good and intelligent in our lives is evidence of the divine order. But we have a long way to go before human ex-

perience measures up to the divine, or spiritual reality. In fact, it never will, for only the spiritual — the God-created — is perfect. It is up to us to express, or reflect, more of the divine character before we see the good results this brings. In reality we already reflect God — in our true spiritual selfhood — for we are made in His image. That image is spiritual because everything God, divine Spirit, made is spiritual.

While we may feel tied in by human laws or see too often their ineffectualness, the spiritual law of God, Love, is one of true liberty, for it frees us from illness and wrongdoing. His harmony is here, but we are prevented from seeing it clearly until the fog of our material sense of life lifts.

God, who orders the universe, is Love. And if each of us loved our neighbors (and all in the world are our neighbors) there would be no strife, no famine, no wars. The law of Love would guide every action. The disciple John said: "Beloved, let us love one another; for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love." As we love — as we are unselfish — we are "born of God."

Love illuminates our lives and lifts us out of darkness and fear. Christ Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." What is abundant life?

An abundant life is one that reflects God's wisdom and love. It is one that is always conscious of man's inseparable unity with God. It is a life that is spiritually inspired, and finds satisfaction and fulfillment in spiritual understanding.

God is neither distant nor outdated. He is the very essence of our being.

Acts 17:28: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 587; 1 John 4:7, 8; John 10:10.

Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of the article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.

Being all that you are

Within the heart of every man, woman, and child is a deep-seated desire for fulfillment. Many have found that a more-alive understanding of the Bible has released God-given talents. They have begun to understand their capabilities as the children of God.

Would you like to understand more of this for yourself?

A book that can help you fulfill your promise as the child of God is *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that speaks to the heart in simple, direct terms of the truths of God's goodness and power, His ever-present love. In *Science and Health* you can learn more about God as the source of intelligence, vision and strength for all His sons and daughters. You can find freedom to be what you are.

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Risk

Risk toward expansive and worthwhile goals is essential. There is no growth, no inspiration, in staying with what is safe and comfortable. Jean Cocteau was aware of the importance of risk in creative work when he said: "An artist should find out what he does best, and then do something else."

Taking a risk, extending myself in a new direction, is like stepping out onto a frozen lake. The surface looks easy, open, and secure. But it is not so. I open myself up to looking ridiculous if the ice gives way. When I take a risk — toward developing a skill, toward a new and challenging friendship — I sometimes have deep misgivings as to the wisdom of the course I am on.

I walk forward across the great white expanse of an unknown, my mind full of unanswered questions, true to each step of the experience as it opens before me. If there is a sense of freedom and flow, if there is a burgeoning inspiration to it, I know that I am on the right track.

In taking risks, I am encouraged by the fact that nothing done from an impulse of one's truest self is ever a mistake.

Alex Noble

Second kindling

Never think these ashes are worthless now, done with warmth, with flinging moving light on wall and ceiling. Sifted, they yield a fine black coal quick to the fire revealing a second pulse of rose and dark.

Or sift the powdery ultimate, gray as the March morning you spread it on hungry soil, and wait a patient season when leaf and bud and flower reveal again the flames' first hour.

Frances Hall

Too late the year

So falls the leaf upon the errant head and laughter is a needle spectrum-swung upon the point of silence, all unaided are words that charmed when the year was young.

And all unheard the padding of the night upon the crisp arbiter of the mind as darkness falls the blaze trees of our sight to build a rainbow shelter for the blind.

Gileen Douglas

Of light and more light

My plants decorate the wall with shadows, Ghosts testify of light within the leaves; Light comprising distant hills and fallen cities. From interrupted dreams I wake to frescoes, Fading forests of light, Echoed in ruins on the window ledge. Green Alhambra flicker, And petals turn mosaic, When morning sun sends sprites to sepulchers, And ends the mighty decoration.

David Andres Bershtain

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Wednesday, March 5, 1975

The Monitor's view

Fact-finders in Indo-China

It would be too much to expect that eight American lawmakers visiting Indo-China for a week could return with hard-and-fast political and military assessments that have eluded even the most knowledgeable experts. Their whirlwind visit was necessarily a superficial one. Yet the fact that even after such a short time on the scene some of them have altered their perceptions of the American commitment there is significant.

Clearly nothing is as simple as it seems from the isolated halls of Congress. It is one thing to be dogmatic in Washington. But we are struck by the undogmatic comments by most delegation members, comments that reflect the ambiguous situation in Indo-China. Perhaps now there will be a new appreciation of the difficult decisions that confront President Ford on this whole question.

This newspaper has consistently felt that the magnitude of American aid to Indo-China can be legitimately argued, and indeed should be. But we also believe that the United States, because of the very conditions which it helped create in Indo-China, now bears a responsibility there. It cannot abruptly abandon former allies who demonstrate a willingness to fight and to try to survive.

This view appears to have won some sympathy from the congressional fact-finders after such experiences as a visit with President

Thieu, a meeting with political prisoners in Saigon, and a confrontation with North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives.

Congressman Paul McCloskey, a vigorous opponent of the wars in Cambodia and South Vietnam, said nonetheless he was not prepared to cut off food, medicine, or ammunition to the people of Phnom Penh in the present critical situation. "I think we owe them that much as a result of what we've done to them," he commented.

The formal recommendations of the delegation to the Congress and the President are still awaited. But it looks as if some compromise on aid for Cambodia at least will be reached.

Equally noteworthy is the view of some of the delegation members that there is a crucial need now for shaping a new foreign policy toward the region. It seems self-evident, in the case of Cambodia, that negotiations are not possible unless there is a military stalemate on the ground. The one hope now is that, with new infusions of American ammunition, the Cambodians will be able to hold out until the rainy season and that a subsequent military stand-off will provide the opening for a new diplomatic initiative.

As Congress ponders the question of aid, it is to be hoped the White House is giving equal attention to a fresh diplomatic strategy.

Press rights—and responsibility

Now that the United States Supreme Court has affirmed the right of the press to publish facts from public court records, the press ought to affirm its responsibility to use this right with care.

It would be sad if the press, on the contrary, sought an excuse for exploiting personal tragedies in the court's overturning of a Georgia law against printing or broadcasting the name of a rape victim.

Certainly no governmental decree should interfere with what Justice Douglas's concurring opinion called "the rough-and-tumble discourse which the First Amendment so clearly protects." But the press and other news media owe to their audiences—and to their own sense of integrity—a continuing effort to keep the rough-and-tumble within some self-imposed equivalent of the Marquis of Queensberry rules for fair play.

To assume such responsibility means to preserve standards of decency, privacy, and respect for the individual. It does not mean the "timidity and self-censorship" against which the court majority warned in rejecting state limits on publication of otherwise

public documents. Such limits, it said, would "very likely lead to the suppression of many items that would otherwise be put into print and that should be made available to the public."

The press has to walk the sometimes fine line of publishing what the public needs and wants to know without cruelly and unnecessarily publicizing private individuals.

Not only the National News Council but state or local press councils can be helpful in bringing press and public together for protecting both press freedom and personal privacy.

Such mutual efforts are not incompatible with the constitutionally and pragmatically important principles now valuably restated by the court:

"The function of the press serves to guarantee the fairness of trials and to bring to bear the beneficial effects of public scrutiny upon the administration of justice.... The freedom of the press to publish that information appears to us to be of critical importance to our type of government in which the citizenry is the final judge of the proper conduct of public business."

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), charged with NPT supervision, has worked out a safeguards system designed to protect against diversion of nuclear materials into weapons uses contrary to the treaty.

In the years ahead, however, the scale and complexity of the problem will be growing enormously as a result of the energy crisis. Nuclear power can now compete with that from oil, even if current oil prices should drop 40 percent. By 1985 nuclear facilities will be expanded to provide 25 percent of the total electric power of the non-Communist world. One by-product will be vast amounts of plutonium, which is extremely toxic and also readily converted into nuclear weapons. (By 1985 the quantity will be sufficient to make about 18,000 bombs each year.)

It is difficult to predict the consequences of more nuclear states; too much depends on their motivations, ambitions, rationality, and situation. But an expanding number of such powers seems likely to enhance uncertainty, suspicion, and instability to a dangerous degree. Furthermore, such large amounts of weapons-grade plutonium will seriously increase the chances of theft and blackmail by terrorists, gangsters, and others, and the risks of injury from the toxic effects of plutonium.

By itself, the NPT is a weak read for keeping these dangers under control. That will also require many other kinds of action, especially to reduce incentives for going nuclear and to foster cooperation in handling the problems:

1. The strongest incentive for acquiring nuclear weapons would be doubts about security.

If the NATO allies—Japan, Taiwan, South Korea,

and Israel—became uncertain about U.S. support or reliability, some might be impelled to seek a nuclear deterrent of their own. Thus U.S. strategy and alliance policy can directly influence proliferation, and so may nuclear-free zones in some areas.

2. Nuclear weapons could also be sought to enhance prestige or status. To counter this, every effort should be made to downgrade their political significance. As the NPT itself recognizes, strategic arms control by the

Opinion and commentary

Readers write

Ethiopia and U.S. interest

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is rather disappointing to read your editorial in which you purported to analyze the "international" implications of the Eritrean struggle for national liberation and "warned" Washington of the gravity of the situation.

The thrust of your argument is based on the usual perspective of "U.S. interest." Independent Eritrea, you argued, would endanger "access to the Suez Canal, the oil lands, and Israel" as Eritrea controls the western part of the southern end of the Red Sea, the bottleneck through which shipping passes to the Red Sea. Based on the alleged uncertain future of U.S. interests in the area, you were rather astonished that Washington has not had an ambassador to Ethiopia for a year, and thus recommended that President Ford speedily dispatch the newly appointed envoy.

It is very clear from your analysis and recommendations that the "interest" of the U.S. must be protected at any cost. It is also unfortunate that this similar view has haunted Washington in its recent decision to air-lift military supplies to the Ethiopian military junta.

Do you understand what this means to the people of Eritrea who are struggling for national liberation against U.S.-backed Ethiopian colonial aggression?

Obviously, you and people of similar views do not seem to care whether thousands of Eritreans, Cambodians, Vietnamese, Palestinians, etc., etc., are massacred so long as U.S. "interest" is protected. Should this selfish attitude continuously direct U.S. foreign policy?

Madison, Wis. Halle Fessahaye

Mideast rights—and wrongs

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I can only hope that the indignation felt by Celia Guttmann (in "Readers write") for the abuses sustained by Nato Shaw and the Jews extends to the Palestinians.

It is difficult to keep this emotion-charged conflict in perspective. At the onset of any dialogue questions must be asked. Who cast the first stone? Do two wrongs make a right? Do the Palestinians have less right to their country than the Jews?

The Palestinians are doing in 27 years what took the Jews 2,000 years to do—fight for their homeland. The Palestinians are using the same heinous SS and Gestapo methods of terrorism and fearing fear passed down to them from the Stern Gang and company. They have extended their reach to include the world. No

Point of view

Time for teamwork

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

President Ford is pleading for a Vandenberg style on bipartisan cooperation in foreign policy. It would be useful.

But there is something far more crucial and urgent. And that is some real, meaningful, put-the-country-first bipartisanship in domestic policy.

It couldn't be more needed. We are on the brink of seeing a recession slide into another great depression unless the President and Congress do better than they now are doing.

A mood of compromise is visible in Washington today on both sides. Ford gives a hint that he is willing. The Democrats meet with the President to get him to delay his oil import tariffs so that Congress can work out something of its own.

But these are fragile beginnings which will need to be nourished carefully. The danger of confrontation and stalemate has by no means been dissolved. Accommodation for a short period on a few points is not enough. It must be a way of political life for some months at least if we are to prevent divided government from plunging the nation into despair and despair.

There is a better way. As a preliminary to trying to lay hold of a better way, I cite Sen. Arthur Vandenberg's own words in defining what he had in mind in bringing about a method of bipartisanship at a time when we had exactly the political situation which prevails today but in reverse—a Republican Congress and a Democratic president in the very turbulent world of 1948 and 1949. He wrote:

"During the last two years, when the presidency and Congress represented different parties, America could only speak with unity, and therefore with power, through some instrument of liaison. So-called bipartisan foreign policy provided the connecting link... thus we achieved substantial unity. Our government did not splinter. It did not default. It was strong in the presence of its adversaries."

Today the adversaries are the recession and the energy crisis. The government is splintering in dealing with them, with the President moving in one direction and Congress in the other—or standing still. We are not

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

How about throwing the book at him?



Safeguards for nuclear power

By Robert R. Bowie

Shortly we will be reading more about another of the threats to mankind's future—this one arising from the rapid spread of nuclear facilities and materials for power. In May, the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) will meet in Geneva to review its operations in the light of its purposes.

The treaty, which has been in effect for five years, was initiated by the United States and U.S.S.R. to freeze the nuclear weapons club, and to control nuclear technology and materials. Despite criticism of its unequal impact, it has been ratified by some 84 states and at least 6 or 8 more will do so soon. There are, however, a number of important holdouts, including France and China, Israel and Egypt, India and Pakistan, Brazil and Argentina, and South Africa. Last May, India set off a "peaceful nuclear explosion"—making it, in effect, the sixth nuclear state in 10 years. The other nonsigners are unwilling to foreclose this option for reasons such as security, rivalry, or prestige.

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voice was raised in indignation when these tactics were so successfully practiced on the Palestinians in Palestine, but now that we too are included in the horror we are indignant.

I have recently returned to the U.S. after spending two years living in Tunisia. I have intimate Palestinian, Jewish, and Arab friends. I am a Jew but know that the Palestinians, too, have been wronged. Wrightwood, Calif. Joseph T. Kirby

Ford for dinner?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you for bringing to our notice President d'Estaing's new practice of eating out with typical families ("Ford for dinner").

It occurred to us, earlier this month, what an advantage it would be for all of us if our heads of state could even meet for pleasure and not always to accomplish weighty matters of state. Imagine, for instance, if the Fords could invite the Trudeaus for a ski weekend. Would Canada be as likely to cut off our oil, etc., etc., etc., if those families really got to know each other?

Yes, we'd look forward, too, to having the Fords in for supper some night. Severna Park, Md. Joy Dineen

New colonialism

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent editorial on the Freedom House survey states that, on the basis of the degree of political equality granted subordinated peoples, the great imperial states of today are the U.S.S.R. and India.

With regard to the Soviet empire, the recently received samizdat copy of the Ukrainian Herald charges that "the Kremlin pursues the methodic ethnocide of all non-Russian peoples in the U.S.S.R., particularly the Ukrainians." Furthermore, while your editorial merely observes matter-of-factly that "the new colonialism" exists, the voice from the other side appeals to world opinion to condemn the subjugation of nations and requests the United Nations to "raise the question of liquidating Soviet Russian colonialism."

V. N. Bandera
Professor of Economics
Philadelphia Temple University

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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